

Ordinata v , determinatur per æquationem non affectam $\frac{1}{s} v^{\alpha} \times e + f v^{\eta} + g v^{2\eta} + h v^{3\eta} + \&c. |^{\lambda} \times k + l v^{\eta} + m v^{2\eta} + \&c. |^{-\lambda} = x$.

COROL. VIII.

Si relatio inter Curvæ alicujus Ordinatam y & Abscissam z definitur per æquationem quamvis affectam hujus formæ, y^{α} in $e + f y^{\eta} z^{\delta} + g y^{2\eta} z^{2\delta} + \&c.$ $= z^{\beta}$ in $k + l y^{\eta} z^{\delta} + m y^{2\eta} z^{2\delta} + \&c.$ $+ z^{\gamma}$ in $p + q y^{\eta} z^{\delta} + r y^{2\eta} z^{2\delta} + \&c.$ hæc figura assumendo $s = \frac{\eta - \delta}{\eta}$, $x = \frac{1}{s} z^s$, $\mu = \frac{\alpha \delta + \beta \eta}{\eta - \delta}$ & $\nu = \frac{\alpha \delta + \gamma \eta}{\eta - \delta}$, migrat in aliam sibi æqualem cujus Abscissa x ex data Ordinata v determinatur per æquationem minus affectam v^{α} in $e + f v^{\eta} + g v^{2\eta} + \&c.$ $= s^{\mu} x^{\mu}$ in $k + l v^{\eta} + m v^{2\eta} + \&c.$ $+ s^{\nu} x^{\nu}$ in $p + q v^{\eta} + r v^{2\eta} + \&c.$

COROL. IX.

Curva omnis cujus Ordinata est $\pi z^{\theta-1}$ in $e + f z^{\eta} + g z^{2\eta} + \&c.$ $\times e + f z^{\eta} + g z^{2\eta} + \&c. |^{\lambda-1} \times [a + b | e z^{\nu} + f z^{\nu+\eta} + g z^{\nu+2\eta} + \&c. |^{\tau}]^{\pi}$, si fit $\theta = \pi$ & assumantur $x = e z^{\nu} + f z^{\nu+\eta} + g z^{\nu+2\eta} + \&c. |^{\pi}$, $\sigma = \frac{\pi}{\pi-1}$ & $\delta = \frac{\lambda-1}{\pi}$, migrat in aliam sibi æqualem cujus ordinata est $x^{\delta} \times a + b x^{\sigma}$. Et nota quod ordinata prior in

in hoc Corollario vel ponendo $\tau = -1$ extrahi possit curvam. $\mu = -1$ & $\lambda = 1$ ream.

Pro $e z^{\nu} + f z^{\nu+\eta} + g z^{\nu+2\eta} + \&c.$ $+ 2\eta m z^{2\eta-1} + \&c.$ Curva omnis cujus Ordinata est $x a S^{\nu} + b R^{\tau}$, si fit $\& R^{\tau} S^{\sigma} = x$, migrat in aliam sibi æqualem cujus Ordinata est $x^{\delta} \times a + b x^{\sigma}$ prior evadit finem. $\& \lambda$ vel μ , & facit extrahi possit cujus ordinata est $\mu = 0$.

P R

Invenire figuram quævis geometrice applicatam per æquationem cujus Abscissa z determinatur